



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

who were not exiles, that the temple was built and the gradually developing law was established.

This is one of several recent attempts to eliminate the influence of the exile from the later Judaism. It is not unlikely that the extreme views of the Babylonian origin of Jewish institutions will be modified. But against the entire discrediting of Ezra-Nehemiah must be noted: (1) While the Persian documents are given in Jewish form, like the treaty between Solomon and Hiram, they may yet be essentially historical. (2) The identity of interest and point of view of Ezra and the Chronicler, who is his disciple, may explain much of the similarity between the writings of the two. And, further, a complete editing of the Ezra document is not unlikely. (3) A more conservative estimate of the value of 1 and 2 Chronicles would modify the estimate of Ezra-Nehemiah. (4) The marked difference in ecclesiastical and civil organization, made out between Nehemiah and the Chronicler, proves too much. All this development could not have taken place between B. C. 372 and 300 (Torrey's dates). (5) Deutero-Isaiah is some evidence for a return from Babylon. Does Zechariah know nothing of it? (6) The later Judaistic development in Babylon speaks for the probability of Ezra's mission with the book of the law.

THEO. G. SOARES.

ROCKFORD, ILL.

---

#### ROSEN'S MODERN PERSIAN GRAMMAR.<sup>1</sup>

---

This work is a translation of the author's *Neupersischer Sprachführer*, published in 1890. As remarked in the preface, other Persian grammars in English are based upon the Persian spoken in India, which is a petrified form of classical Persian radically different from the actually spoken language of modern Persia. And among the Persian grammars in German Dr. Rosen's work may claim to be the only one which is based strictly on the modern colloquial language. Ibrahim's grammar, as adopted by Fleischer, was only a compromise between classical Persian and what was then regarded as vulgar speech. The brief grammar of Salemann and Shukovski in the *Porta* is an excellent introduction to the study of classical Persian, from which the selections for reading are taken. Wahrmond's *Handbuch d. neupersischen Sprache* emphasizes the practical side, but loses in brevity by attempting to give some account of other phases.

According to Dr. Rosen, who has enjoyed quite exceptional advantages for the study of linguistic conditions in the Persia of today, the late shah has raised the genuine colloquial to the dignity of a literary language. In the diary of his European trip, a long extract of which forms a considerable part of the material for reading in the book, he has

<sup>1</sup> A MODERN PERSIAN COLLOQUIAL GRAMMAR, comprising a short Grammar, Dialogues, and Extracts from Nasireddin Shah's Diaries, Tales, etc., and a vocabulary. By Dr. Fritz Rosen. London: Luzac & Co., 1898. xv+400 pp. 10s. 6d.

discarded the antiquated literary language and given official sanction to the use of the popular form of speech.

It is to be regretted that the selections for reading which occupy over half of the whole work are printed in three columns, running across the page, so that the book must be handled in the most inconvenient way. There seems no good reason for printing a transcribed text beside the original and the translation throughout the whole two hundred pages. A transcription of the first fifty pages ought to be sufficient, though the vowel signs might be introduced in the original text for the remainder.

The grammar proper is, of course, short, since modern Persian enjoys a grammatical system of about the same simplicity as English. An English-Persian vocabulary of about one hundred pages forms the third part of the book. It is safe to say that for the precise purpose in view, Dr. Rosen's book is the best in existence.

CARL D. BUCK.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

---

#### KLUGE'S DIE SCHRIFT DER MYKENIER.<sup>1</sup>

The brilliant and scholarly demonstration by Mr. A. J. Evans in 1894-5 of the existence of pre-Phoenician systems of writing in the Ægean region has proved a fatal source of temptation to Herr H. Kluge. This gentleman has undertaken the task of deciphering the inscriptions in question, and by a series of assumptions has succeeded in eliciting words and sentences, making a gibberish which bears some resemblance to Greek. The performance does not merit serious and detailed criticism. The problem which Herr Kluge has incompetently attempted to solve still awaits its Champollion.

F. B. TARBELL.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO.

---

#### PUBLICATIONS OF THE GRATZ COLLEGE.<sup>2</sup>

By the last will of Mr. Hyman Gratz, of Philadelphia, a trust estate was created, in the year 1893, for the establishment and support of a college for the education of Jews residing in the city and county of Philadelphia.

Before coming to a final conclusion regarding the character and scope of such a college, the board of trustees resolved that meanwhile a series of lectures upon topics of Jewish interest be given during the year 1895-6, and consequently several scholars from abroad and of this country were invited to deliver a number of lectures of this series.

The volume of publications before us contains, in the first place, the "Memoir of Hyman Gratz," by Moses A. Dropsie, Esq., and the first report

<sup>1</sup> DIE SCHRIFT DER MYKENIER. Eine Untersuchung über System und Lautwert der von Arthur J. Evans entdeckten vorphönizischen Schriftzeichen. Von H. Kluge. Mit 4 Schrifttafeln und 80 Abbildungen und Reproduktionen von Inschriften. Cöthen: Verlag von Otto Schultze, 1897. viii + 111 pp. M. 8.

<sup>2</sup> PUBLICATIONS OF THE GRATZ COLLEGE. Vol. I. Philadelphia: Press of Levetttype Company, 1897. Published by the College. ix + 204 pp.